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cline to allow corporations of a particular character to be formed within its limits as permanent inhabitants, without meaning to deny to such corporations, organized where it is lawful to form them, the right to contract with or to receive gifts from its own citizens. If such a denial is intended, the interests of citizens and foreigners alike demand that it should be plainly and unequivocally expressed.

Dr. Meili, in view of the modern rule that a foreign law is a fact to be proved like any other, urges the adoption of such methods of proof as will give better certainty to litigants, and favors the position of the Institute of International Law that it should not be left to the initiative of the parties (p. 141). The Judge should know it and declare it, as is done in each Swiss canton with respect to the laws of any other of them (p. 146). To facilitate this all nations should communicate their laws to each other in some formal way.

He gives at length the schemes for accomplishing this framed by the Institute of International Law in 1891 (p. 163), and by the Hague Conference of 1900 (p. 174), but is not very sanguine as to the general adoption of either, if we may judge from the history which he recalls, in that connection (p. 173), of the Berne Congress of 1894 to secure prompt and authentic information as to the provisions of treaties. The Institute started that movement. Circular letters were sent out by it to all civilized governments. Favorable responses were received from many. Switzerland convoked the Conference desired, and presented a formal scheme for a convention. Sixteen powers sent delegates; many others expressed sympathetic interest. The sessions lasted a week. The *avant-projet* of Switzerland was favorably considered, and the result expressed in the final *Schlussprotokoll* communicated to the various governments. But as Professor Meili sadly observes, the net results of all this were absolutely nothing, but a few fine speeches.

This first part of his work is a general introduction to the whole subject, and is to be followed by particular chapters concerning pleadings on both sides of a case, jurisdiction, evidence, judgment and execution. His style is clear, and much of his matter fresh. The arrangement of topics is well ordered, and the bibliographical references particularly valuable.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

DAS AMERIKANISCHE BÜRGERRECHT. By Dr. Burt Estes Howard
Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1904. pp. x, 155.

The question of American Citizenship: its essentials and the rights that flow from its possession, is the subject of Dr. Howard's thesis. Were it the work of a German by birth and education, it would be a truly remarkable monograph; as the work of an American student in Germany it retains value by reason of its intrinsic worth and renders a distinct service to the German public. There is nothing of the kind in German within such narrow compass and it is perhaps not too much to say, that there is no available German treatise, which gives clearly and accurately the American point of view.

The monograph is divided into two general parts dealing respectively with the mooted questions of Federal and State citizenship (pp. 4-61) and the individual and constitutional rights of the Amer-

ican citizen as such (pp. 62-155.) The nature of citizenship, its essentially national character, its acquisition by birth, naturalization, marriage and special statute are well brought out. The rights that a citizen acquires in a State of the Union by means of residence therein are carefully considered, as are also the means whereby citizenship is lost, renounced, or specifically repudiated. In the matter of citizenship by birth, undue stress seems to be laid upon the domicil of the parents (pp. 13-14). If they reside within the United States and are subject to its jurisdiction, their offspring are citizens *jure soli*. The mere residence of the parents, however, would seem of small moment because it is not their residence but the birth of the child on American soil that confers the right.

The second part is a concise treatise or rather outline of the constitutional rights and privileges of the citizen with a consideration of the safeguards devised for his protection and their full enjoyment. Due weight is given to Cooley's Constitutional Limitations. The text frequently mentions him and the footnotes fairly bristle with his name and references to his work. This shows good judgment at least, but Dr. Howard's text evidences both care and thought and his footnotes display great industry in the collection and citation of cases and authorities. His work is that of a scholar and investigator, and the fundamental conceptions are those of the lawyer rather than of the historian or political theorist. Translated or worked over in English and enlarged, this little book would deserve well of the American public.

THE MIRROUR OF JUSTICES. By Andrew Horn, translated into English by W. H. [William Hughes], with an introduction by William C. Robinson, LL. D. Washington: John Byrne & Co. 1903. pp. xix, 337.

The Mirror of Justices is a puzzle to the student. The present edition is a puzzle to the reviewers. The Mirror is so discredited that although it might be reprinted in a collection of legal curiosities, it is clearly out of place in a legal classic series, for it is a sheer misuse of words to term that a law book which does not reflect or "mirror" the law of any one time or place. Its study gives no insight into the origin of English law, nor does it expose or expound the system of English law before or after the Conquest, or in force during the reign of Edward the First, the period of its composition. It did not predict or outline the course of legal development in any way and it has had little or no effect upon bench, bar or legal writers. Mr. Byrne was ill-advised—if advised at all—to publish it, and Professor Robinson has not rehabilitated the work in his introduction nor can he be said seriously to have essayed to justify the ways of publishers to man. "Into this controversy," Professor Robinson says, "it is not the purpose of the present editor to enter"; but in view of all the circumstances of the case, it is not too much to ask an editor to take himself and his text seriously and to show cause why the Mirror should again appear in print.

First as to the author of the work. Professor Robinson is probably right in not going deeply into the question of authorship; for it is impossible wholly to convict or acquit Horn of its production. If the